THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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City, payable to the carrier by the week.....20

Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Inplayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

☞ **Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 149½.**

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

To the Public.

It is due to the public and the COMMERCIAL that it shall not be known that the advertisement signed "Caution," was inserted for reasons of their own by the responsible parties and churchmen, whose names were left out, together with an explanation that inserted in insertion after the advertisement was once rejected.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

To Druggists and Apothecaries.

An unmarried gentleman, who speaks fluently a gas language, and is thoroughly acquainted with the drug and apothecary business, is desirous of owning a similar establishment. He is perfectly familiar with the perfection business as well as the details of a wholesale drug business, and could make himself useful in either. He refers to Jesse A. Ross, grocer, 5th street.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. Martha I. Woods expresses a desire of hearing from the "Soldiers' Rest," at Parkersburg, Virginia, does not exhibit in formation of her husband Ephraim Woods. She is the mother of three children, one of which died last week. Having nothing to support herself and family she left home from August county, near Staunton, West Virginia, and has been at the above named place or the past four months awaiting tidings of her husband.

St. Peter's Church.

We publish below to-day a programme of the music to be performed at the Concert in this church, next Tuesday evening. The selections are attractive, the Concert popular and there is every indication of a full and fashionable assemblage. Let no one who can go, fail to be present.

Medical.

Dr. White practices on the physio medical system. He discards all poisons from his pr ctice, and treats disease upon the rational and physiological principles which govern the human system. He removes the causes of di ease by agents that act primarily upon the organization and which do not injure the constitution. Special attention paid to the treatment of all forms of disease, both medical, surgical and obstetrical.

Hasheesh Candy.

The great Oriental Nervine compound. A most delightful exhilarant e stimulant, and has been the theme of song and story among the Persians, Abolitan and Assyrians.

Health joy and beauty gladden the heart a blessing to the nervous and debilitated of all classes.

Sole agents in Pittsburgh for the sale of the above Candy, B. L. Fahnestock & Co., E. F. Vandeveer, and E. McCarran & Co.

Sacred Concert.

PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.—*Mr. Editor:* "Caution" seems to be considerably exercised about a Sacred Concert that is to come off in St. Peter's church; and to warn people very earnestly against the abominable heresies and errors that seem to be gaining ground in our midst. It is said of the best lights of humanity are to be dimmed by falling into error, which "Caution's" forefathers never had any conception of abandoning; but we are surprised if, as we suppose "Caution" be one to the denomination which has let so much light, that he essentially suggest a non-co-ordination of what he cannot help; and if he could prevent it, that he should wish to stamp a spirit of restriction into orance, a curse which our country has not yet suffered. It is car to be feared that "Caution's" caution is a restrate advertisement for our concert, and we thank him for it. If his friends will only drop in and hear the beautiful sacred music it is proposed to perform next Tuesday evening they will go away with short ears if he was to be ashamed, and a desire to go and do likewise. "One of our very MEBRITIC."

An Agreeable Present.

We were surprised a few days by a very acceptable present of a note of excellent and delicious wine from our A. Speer of New Jersey. On first tasting it, we believed we were imbibing some choice old Port, not dreaming that a wine so rare and delicious could be raised in this country. For our part, we shall drink no foreign wine while American produces an article so excellent as the Sandusky sparkling. And flatter ourselves that our readers will agree with us when they have become acquainted with it. We have been too long paired by the villainous trash sold as pure wine. Our home vintage will be pleasant without rich taste agreeable flavor, and fragrant bouquet of the Catawba wine. It is especially recommended to the weak and sickly ladies, by physicians, for its purity, non intoxicating qualities and tonic and restorative properties. A wine glass full of this wine with a fresh raw egg or new milk, taken first thing in the morning, is said to prove highly beneficial in cases of pulmonary Consumption. The history of the wine is quite simple. Mr. Speer having some property in New Jersey, turned his attention to the cultivation of the Samsung imported from Portugal. It bears a grape whose superior quality juiciness and richness in each rise matter is unexcelled by that of the Catawba. After numerous experiments in fermentation, Mr. Speer has produced a wine which will immortalize his name and prove a new nector to America.—*Boston Traveler.*

The wine can be found at druggists.

The Great Hat House,

Of the city is Sam. Fleming's, No. 166 Wood street. This house has been doing business for the last few years, and its trade has been certainly increasing. The motto of this establishment has always been quick sales and small profits, and as an evidence of its success we attach the fact that in ten years the business has increased from a small retail trade, to, at the present, this house is doing a large Jobbing business, and selling its goods to all parts of the country. This stock of gent's fine felt hats, boy's fur and wool hats, men, boys and children's hats and caps, men's straw goods, and ladies' hats and bonnets trimmed and untrimmed, is most excelled by any house in this country. The attention of country merchants is particularly invited to an examination of our stock; as it will be to their interest to buy at Wm Fleming's, No. 166 Wood street.

Beautify your Hair

By using Lubin's Cocoanut Cream. Bell's pure rye whisky. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion. Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus, at Fallon's drug store Fifth street.

Photographs

Five hundred photographs of the Thumb Baby, Mrs. Dickson, &c., received yesterday at Pittock's.

Country Merchants

Will kindly find it to their advantage before purchasing, at Barker's, 40 Market street.

Wanted,

A good, white man cook, to cook in a hotel in this city. Apply to J. D. Egan, 41 Sixth street, below Smithfield.

Medals, Badges, Pins, &c.,

With the likeness of the President inserted, at Pittock's.

Albums, &c.

Albums, pocket books, gift maps, flags, &c., &c., at Pittock's.

The Assassination.

See Eastern papers, on hand at Pittock's.

Suspension of Business To-Day.

The Mayor, by Proclamation requests the suspension of business to-day. The Proclamation will be found in another column.

WHAT TO DO WITH BOOTH.—Mr. Chas. McKay professes a way to deal with Booth—when he is caught. "His crime," says that gentleman, "is gigantic, and it is unfortunately in the nature of gigantic crimes to excite surprise and terror in the minds of the insane or semi-feelings in the minds of the insane or semi-insane, and cause them to emulate the dead that fills all men's minds and occupies all all men's tongues." Some years ago several attempts were made to assassinate the harmless and estimable lady who sits on the throne of England. The attempts succeeded each other so rapidly that there seemed an epidemic of madness and assassination in the air—as difficult to explain as the cholera morbus. It was suddenly suggested by a student of human nature that the desire of being spoken of, of being made the main actor in a great tragedy, had charms enough in the imagination of people of diseased intellects, to compel them to commit atrocious crimes; and that the best way to prevent an assassination unpopular was to flog on the bare back, every morning for a month or six weeks, the first wretch who should thereafter attempt to play the fiendish part. The suggestion was acted upon; and since that time the life of Queen Victoria has been safe from the fanatics and lunatics. These people have no fear of the gallows; but they very vehemently abhor a whipping. Preparatory to the hanging of the monster, J. Wilkes Booth, a daily application of the whip on his naked posterior, on the night and morning of indict every intervening between his capture every day intervening between his capture and execution, would perhaps act as a more salutary corrective to the aspirations of any other some corrective to the aspirations of any other some corrective to the aspirations of any other fools and villains, who may think that there is heroism in murder.

A freight conductor on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, named Edward Webb, hurrahed for Jeff. Davis as the train left Mair Station on Saturday. On the return of the train Webb escaped the indignant people by crawling into a large tool chest on the engine.

Secretary Seward and his son Frederick are pronounced, by their physicians, out of danger.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22 1865. NO. 191.

FIRST EDITION.
12, MIDNIGHT.

Pres't. Lincoln's Remains.

Their Removal from the Capitol.

Large and Imposing Procession

Scene at the Washington Depot.

The Funeral Train.

Persons Accompanying the Remains.

Military, Naval and Civil Dignitaries

Representatives of the Press.

Mrs. Lincoln and Family Remain in Washington.

Arrival of Funeral Cortege at Baltimore

Largest Assemblage ever seen in the City.

Order of the Procession.

Anxiety of the People to gaze upon the Dead President.

Many Persons Unable to get a Look.

DEPARTURE FOR HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 20.

The most solemn sight ever witnessed in the capitol of the republic now presents itself. All that remains of the great and beloved Abraham Lincoln, assassinated one week ago to-day, lies in state in the rotunda. Around him are the most distinguished men in the land, among whom are members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Attorney General Speed, and Postmaster General Dennison; Judge Davis and Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, guard of honor; Mr. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; President Johnson, of Maryland; Marshal Lemon, of District Columbia, and other gentlemen. Among the military officers present, were Lt. Gen Grant, Gen. Meig's Gen. Aiken, Gen. Hall, Gen. Rucker, Gen. Augur, Gen. Eaton, Gen. Hardee and Major Gen. Hunter, this gorgeous surrounding the coffin.

Rev. Dr. Gurley made a most solemn and interesting prayer, after which the corpse was borne out by twelve sergeants of the First Maine's regiment, under command of Capt. H. Tompkins. The names of pall-bearers were as follows:—Sergt. Dan Sullivan, Co. A, 31 New Jersey; Sergeant Edward T. Coe, 87th Pennsylvania Infantry; Sergeant H. M. Crocker, 27th New York; Sergt. M. Taylor, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves; R. Miles Pannon, 16th New York Infantry; Sergeant Ewing Wood, 1st Connecticut heavy artillery; D. M. Wheeler, 19th New York; H. E. Matthews, 31 New York heavy artillery; N. T. Rougher, H. C. Wheeler, 136th Pennsylvania; Robert Hamilton, 2d U. S. Regulars. The guard was composed of the 15th Reserve regiment, Major Drew commanding. Preceding the hearse was United Marshal, Lomon, on horseback; Mar. Dr. Gurley on foot. Following the hearse came Lieut. engt General Grant, on foot, followed by the guard of honor, composed of the following gentlemen:

Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, Brigadier General Charles Thomas, Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Brevet Major General J. G. Barnard, Brigadier General J. C. Ramsay, Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls, Brigadier General A. McCullum, Major General David Hunter, Brigadier General J. C. Caldwell, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy; Captain Wm. R. Carter, M for J. J. Field, United States Marine Corps; Captain Charles Penrose, Captain of Quartermaster and Commissary.

Then followed the delegations on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives, as follows:

Maine, Mr. Pike; N. Hampshire, Mr. Roberts; Vermont, Mr. Bolter; Massachusetts, Mr. Hooper; Connecticut, Mr. Dixon; Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony; New York, Mr. Harris; Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowen; Ohio, Mr. Sehenck; Kentucky, Mr. Smith; Indiana, Mr. Julian; Minnesota, Mr. Rowan; Michigan, Mr. Trey; Illinois, Mr. Yates, Messrs. Washburn, Farnsworth, and Arnold; Iowa, Senator Harlan, Calmer, and Samanson; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. Wilder; California, Mr. Conness; Nevada, Mr. Nye; Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock; Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Idaho, Mr. Wallace; New Jersey, Mr. Newell; Maryland, Mr. Phelps, and Geo. T. Brown, Sergt-at-Arms New York Senate; Mr. Ordway, Sergt-at-Arms House of Representatives.

A vast concourse of citizens were waiting on the outside of the Capitol building, who followed the cortege to the Washington and Baltimore depot. Here the special train to convey the body and mourners was in waiting. The General Agent of the road, George S. Koontz, having everything in preparation the body of President Lincoln was placed in a car specially for that purpose, as was also the body of his son Willie, who was disinterred from Georgetown Cemetery, and will rest his last rest with his father, in the cemetry at Springfield, Illinois.

At the car carriage Rev. Dr. Gurley made a fervent prayer, and the doors were closed. The train consists of nine cars. J. P. Dakehart, is conductor, and Brig. Gen. Collum has charge of the entire affair, and the roads over which the procession passes are under military control.

The people assembled at the depot was to be numbered by thousands, all of whom stood uncovered. A large number of distinguished ladies of Washington came to the depot to take a last view. Capt. Robert Lincoln, the President's son, and other, intimate family friends were there, and retired to the White House previous to the cars starting. General Grant was present, and also retired, as did the other members of the Cabinet.

Many military organizations were likewise present and stood uncovered. Among them was the 2d U. S. Colored Infantry, who came from City Point to attend the funeral services of him they loved so well.

Precisely at eight o'clock the bell for starting sent its solemn knell out upon the air, and then departed the train with those who had special invitations to accompany the procession. Among these were the family friends and relatives of the deceased; C. M. Smith and N. W. Edwards, brother-in-laws of Mr Lincoln; Gen. J. B. S. Todd, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln; Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, and Charles Alexander Smith.

The funeral train is the special delegation from Illinois, appointed to accompany the remains to Springfield: Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Gen. J. N. Haynie, Col. James H. Bowen, A. D. C., Col. M. H. Hana, A. D. C., Col. D. B. James, Col. Phillips, U. S. Marshal of Southern District and A. D. C., Hon. Jesse Dubois, Hon. J. T. Stuart, Col. John Williams, Hon. S. H. Melvain, Gen. J. A. McClernand, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. J. S. Oredenberg, Hon. T. J. Dennis, Lieut.-Gov. W. Bross, Lieut. F. A. Sherman, Hon. T. A. Hayne, Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. S. S. Hayes, Col. N. M. Hough, Hon. O. W. Fuller, Hon. J. B. Turner, Hon. S. I. Lawson, C. L. Woodward, D. H. Roberts, J. Comisky, L. Talcott, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Gov. Brough, of Ohio, and Gov. Stone, of Iowa, with their Staffs, will accompany the remains.

There are many distinguished military men on the train, among them Maj. Gen. David Hunter, Gen. Barnard, Brig. Gens. McCallum, Todd and others. The navy is represented by Admiral C. H. Davis, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, in the Naval Department; Capt. Taylor, of U. S. Navy, and Major Field of the Marine Corps.

The press is represented by L. A. Gobright and C. H. Morgan, of Associated Press; W. H. Palmer, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; L. H. Crouse, of the New York *Times*; J. N. Woods, of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*; Dr. Adenis, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and Charles A. Paige of the New York *Tribune*.

No ladies accompany the cortege. A large delegation of prominent colored men are on board, many of whom will continue on the way to Springfield. I have learned that Fred Douglass is among the number. There is thirty-five sergeants from the Veteran Reserve Corps doing duty on the train, who remain on board during the trip. Capt. James M. McCoskey commands the escort, aided by First Lieut. J. R. Dark, 7th Regt, V. R. C., Lieut. E. Murphy of the 16th, and Lieut. Hoppy of the 12th. The greatest order prevails—scarcely a word is spoken above a whisper. We arrive in Baltimore at 10 A. M., and leave at 5 P. M., and will reach Harrisburg at 8.20 A. M., to-morrow.

Mrs. Lincoln and family remain at present in Washington.

Arrival at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 21.

Never before was there seen such an assemblage in this city as that which formed in procession and followed the remains of President Lincoln from the depot through the rotunda. The sidewalks were crowded to excess, the balconies and windows covered, and tops of the houses lined with people. All the Societies of the city marched in files in the centre of the principal streets. The crowd swayed like a vast sea, and on either sidewalk was unable to advance or turn. They stood motionless as they watched the societies pass, in the following order:

The police force under Marshal Carmichael, Col. Woolley, Chief Marshal, and staff, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Hanks; Marines from the Allegheny; five companies of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps; 142d Veteran Reserves; 11th Maryland Infantry, followed by the 8th U. S. Infantry; 7th New York Heavy Artillery; 11th Indiana, with their battle scarred flag; band of the 2d U. S. Artillery. Then came the hearse with the 2d U. S. Artillery, as guard; carriages containing the body guard from Washington; delegates of Army and Navy officers; Gen. J. Summerfield Barry, commanding militia; Governor Bradford, Senator elect, and Lieut. Gov. Cox, and other prominent persons; Mayor and City Councils; colored societies; soldiers; clergymen of all denominations; aged guard of the city, over forty-two, who in 1814 volunteered to defend the city against traitors, Independent Greys; Union Club; Catholic clergy; East Baltimore Union Leagus; Siege Union League; Washington Union League No. 1, preceeded by Mimick's band; Quartermaster's Department; Custom House Department; Post Office Department; Baltimore City Fire Department, under Chief Engineer James L. Stewart; Old Fellows Lodges, Mershant's, Independence Monumental, Shelah and Jackson, headed by the grand lodge, improved order of Red Men Journeymen Caulkers Association, Teachers Union Society, Baltimore Liederkranz Singing Societies, Israelite congregations, Literary Associations, Baltimore conference of ministers of the African Methodist Church, delegations of colored citizen's, Butler's benevolent colored association; Good Samaritans colored Associations; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Colored; Masonic Associations, Free and accepted masons, Colored, different lodges.

After these followed a special police force after which came citizens following in the rear. The body of the President was conveyed to the rotunda in the Exchange building, adjoining the postoffice, where the lid of the coffin on closing it was opened, and the benign face of Abraham Lincoln, even in death, was exposed to the gaze of the assembled multitude. Slowly, solemnly the people glanced and passed out. There were thousands upon thousands unable to gain admittance. An intense curiosity and desire was prevalent, and each deemed it a treasure to see the face of the beloved dead.

Although the day was wet and unpleasant, it did not in the least deter the people from coming out and witnessing the eventful sights and scenes transpiring. The rain fell in torrents, but the President went home with heavy hearts, for they felt as if they could never again behold one whom they had so reverentially loved. By the time the Associations above mentioned had passed through the rotunda, in getting a temporary look, it was approaching the hour for departure for Harrisburg, so that but few, in comparison of the mighty throng, were able to satisfy the upper most desire of their souls.

At about half past three o'clock the body was again removed, and the procession continued to the depot of the Northern Central road, for Harrisburg. The special delegations accompanying, and the remains are again on board and everything ready for starting. It is now almost the time of departure. We reach Harrisburg at 8.20 to morrow, a. m.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President.

Death of Soldiers.

Marshal Phillips Compelled to Resign

Battle Flags Captured by Sheridan.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 21.

Col. Jason Marsh, of Rockford, Illinois; Chas Case, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana; C. N. Jackman, of Philadelphia, and Alex. Read, of Toledo, Ohio, have been appointed supervising Agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau. President Johnson to-day appointed Edward Murphy, of New Orleans, Assessor of Internal Revenue at that place. This was the first commission signed by the new President.

The death of the following soldiers is reported to day: John Redwick, 126th Ohio; Elias Marlatt, 5th Wisconsin; Thos. Raley, 210th Pennsylvania; Wm Kenty, 160th do.; Sergt. Wm Phillips, the semi-rebel deputy Marshal of this District has been compelled to resign under the pressure brought to bear against him by the loyal people of Washington. Phillips is the man who appointed the assistant Marshals on the occasion of the funeral obsequies of the President.

Col. Frank Sherman of Chicago, Gen. Sheridan's Inspector General, reached Washington yesterday with eighty battle flags and guidons, captured from the rebel cavalry in the recent engagements at Burksville, Titusville, and those given up at the final surrender of Lee's army. They were deposited at the War Department.

Col. C. V. Deland, formerly of the 1st Mich. Sharpshooters, has been appointed Consul to Cadiz, Spain. Col. D. was severely wounded in September last in the first movement on the Southside Railroad.

Capt. J. S. Deland, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters, reported mortally wounded at Petersburg, was brought to Armory Hospital here and is doing well.

Constitutional Amendment Passed in Arkansas—Grant's Terms Offered to Rebels—Union Soldiers Bushwhacked.

CAIRO, April 21.

The Constitutional Amendment unanimously passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature, on the 14th. The still distranchising all men who have held positions of honor or trust, till the relief bill will probably pass.

General Reynolds offered Grants terms of surrender to the rebel General Fagan. The reb still is undecided.

Seventeen men of the 11th New York Cavalry, under a Lieutenant, were bush whacked near Germantown, on the 18th. All but the Lieutenant and two men were killed or captured.

From California—Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.

The funeral services in honor of the late President in this city yesterday, were the grandest ever witnessed on the Pacific Coast. The procession was three miles long and contained 5,000 citizens. Business was entirely suspended and every house was draped with emblems of mourning. The utmost quiet prevailed. Obsequies were observed in every town in the State and the principal towns in Nevada. The sad event of the week has caused a great interruption of business all over the State.

SUSPECTED PARTIES ARRESTED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Chief Magistrate were solemnized this morning. In connection with the terrible pitch of the assassins the arrest of several parties, well known here, who have been accumulating wealth, and have been the recipients of favors from the Government, will probably lead to important developments.

President Johnson.

Visit of State Delegations.

They Promise Him a Hearty Support.

Address of the Indiana Delegation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 21.

The several State delegations continue their calls upon the President, assuring him of their cordial support to the Administration and expressing hope for the future. The first this morning was the Indiana delegation, headed by the Governor of the State. The main feature of their address was a statement of their theory of reconstruction of which the following extracts give the substance:

"We hold that no State had a right to secede from the Union, neither had it power to work such a result indirectly. The Constitution provides for the admission of new States into the Union, but when they are admitted and incorporated into the mass of the Nation there is no provision or method by which they can be withdrawn or expelled. Rebellion can only be viewed by the Government in its individual aspect. Every act looking to resistance or secession is unconstitutional, and can have no effect whatever; except upon the political and civil rights of the individual committing it. Each rebel is politically, criminally responsible for his action, without regard to the number engaged with him. We have no power to punish them collectively by reducing a State to a Territorial condition, or declaring its municipal character forfeited.

"As the crime of treason is individual in its character, so must be its punishment. Rebels have power to forfeit their personal rights, civil and political, but they have no power, directly or indirectly, to work the destruction of a State. The disorganization or destruction of a State Government does not affect the existence of the State. We suppose, if you please, that every officer connected with the government of the State of Indiana should be assassinated to-day, would the existence of the State thereby be lost? Certainly not. The powers of the State Government would be in abeyance only until new men could be called to their exercise. There is in nearly every rebel State a loyal element of greater or less strength, and to its hands we would confide the duty and power of re-organizing the State government, giving to it military protection until such time as it can, by conventions or otherwise, so regulate the right of suffrage that it will be confided only to safe and loyal hands.

"The loyal men of a State have a right to govern it, be they few or many. In this way the loyal element in every State would be, in fact, converted into a loyal majority. The number enjoying political rights would be enlarged and varied in the several States from time to time, according to the circumstances by which they may be surrounded. In a few years all artificial, the rapidly increased loyal element, aided by emigration from the North, and from Europe, would place this government in these fundamental principles, never to be again disturbed by the fury of slavery or the insanity of secession."

From the Potomac Army.

Honor to the Brave Sixth Corps

Speech of Gen Meade to the Men

Announcement of President Lincoln's Assassination, and attempt on Sec'y. Seward's life.

THE FEELING OF THE SOLDIERS.

CITIZENS DENOUNCE THE ACT.

The Army Concentrated at Burksville

By Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 21.

An interesting event took place at headquarters this morning. The Sixth Corps have taken eight flags during the recent short campaign. It was arranged that the men who captured them, accompanied by their commands, should march to the vicinity of Gen. Meade's quarters, and there form in the colors taken from the rebels. Gen. Meade addressed the soldiers in person, in which he thanked them individually for their gallantry, and the entire Corps for the important part they had performed in the campaign. He said that there was not a single man who had taken a flag or gun but would have a foreign for thirty days, and that each should carry it in their own State. The order of the Department at Washington. The scene was brilliant and much enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

The announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward and son, was received throughout this army with the utmost horror and indignation. It seems to be the greatest calamity that could have possibly happened just at this time. Should the assassination be found connected in the least degree with Confederate rule, their punishment would be swift and sure, and such as to strike terror into the heart of every armed rebel in existence.

The feeling of the army of the Potomac is their regret at the occurrence, and think it the wise thing that could have happened for the Southern people. Everything is quiet.

The greater part of the army is concentrated at Burksville Junction, and is taking a short rest after the recent hard fighting. What it is that a movement of the main body of troops will soon be made towards Petersburg and Richmond. The cavalry and Fifth Corps and the Army of Johnston's surrender is daily expected.

From Missouri—Governor Fletcher and the Constitutional Convention—Preparations to Attend the President's Funeral at Springfield, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.

Governor Fletcher has written a letter, taking strong ground against the adoption of the new constitution, recently framed by the Constitutional Convention.

A magnificent hearse and six horses will be sent from here to Springfield, to convey the remains of President Lincoln to their final resting place.

The St. Louis Old Guard, composed of prominent citizens, over fifty years of age, will also attend the funeral, accompanied by Frank Boehm's band of a hundred silver instruments.

Honor to Our Dead President.

DENVER, April 19.

Since the death of President Lincoln all business in the city has been suspended, and public buildings, stores and private residences are all draped in appropriate emblems of mourning. Funeral ceremonies to-day were attended by a large concourse of people. The military and civil officers of the Government and territory together with the various orders, were fully represented.

PRESENT FOR MRS. LINCOLN

BOSTON, April 21.

A movement has been started here to raise $100 000, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln as a token of the respect and affection felt by the people for their departed President.

Heavy Snow Storm in the West.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.

There was a heavy snow storm in Minnesota and the Western part of this State. The weather is cold. It is now snowing at Madison with a fair prospect of a storm here before morning.

PROGRESS OF THE MAGGIE HAYS.—The trim and well appointed steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson, which left this port on Saturday evening, reached Cairo yesterday, and will be in St. Louis to-day. On board the Maggie were quite a number of Pittsburgh ladies and gentlemen, whose friends will be glad to hear that the vessel, with all on board, had reached their destination in safety. On the arrival of the Maggie Hays at Cairo, the clerk, Mr. Young, of this city, was met by a dispatch conveying the sad intelligence that his little son, aged four months, was dead. As it was impossible for him to reach home in time to take a last, longing look at his loved boy ere he was consigned to the tomb, he so telegraphed, and little Willie will be consigned to his last resting place to-day.

A rich Englishman has entered into negotiations for the purchase of three-fourths of the island of Caprera, in order to present it to Garibaldi, who already owns the remaining fourth. The entire island is valued at $16,000.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Great Telegraphic Feat.

Last Appointment by Pres't. Lincoln

Sheridan's Cavalry at Burksville.

They are Preparing for Another Raid.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 21.

Eighty-five thousand words of press matter were sent by telegraph from Washington on Wednesday, at an expense of upwards of three thousand dollars. Seventy-five thousand were sent over the American line, and about ten thousand over the United States line. This is believed to be the greatest telegraphic feat on record.

John Jacob Cramer, brother of Rev. M. J. Cramer, Post Chaplain at Covington, Kentucky, has been appointed mail agent between St. Louis and Memphis.

One of the last of the special acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Col. B njamin Sconer, U. S. Marshal for the District of Indiana. Col. Spooner was in most of Sherman's battles in the West, and lost his left arm at Kenesaw mountain.

Sheridan's cavalry is still at Burksville, recuperating from the effects of their brief, but exhausting campaign. The horses are being rested preparatory to another dash.

Reported Defeat of Union Force in Alabama.

Federal Wounded from Mobile Arriving at New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.

The Jackson (Miss.) News of the 9th says: Gen Wirt Adams, with about fifteen hundred, encountered the Federal forces under Gen Croxton, twenty-five hundred strong, at Pleasant Bluff, Alabama. We whipped them badly, killing three hundred and sixty and capturing a large number, and taking all their artillery, wagons, and pontoons. Adams lost about three or four hundred men.

Our wounded from Mobile arrived at New Orleans on the 15th.

Negroes Enlisting In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.

Gen. Brisbane in a recent report shows that twenty-one thousand colored men have been enlisted in Kentucky, since the Emancipation Act and drafted two thousand are now stationed in Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio. Eleven new regiments are being organized and when completed, will make a quota of thirty thousand colored men for Kentucky. Gen Brisbane reports that the State is rapidly recruiting sixty days. Over one hundred negroes a day enlist.

Gen. B. F. Wade left for Washington to-day.

From Memphis—Funeral of Pres't Lincoln.

MEMPHIS, April 20.

The entire population of Memphis turned out to-day in honor of the memory of the late President. A more universal demonstration of sorrow could not have been seen in the world. Business is suspended. Forty thousand persons participated in the demonstration, including the wounded soldiers and the Federal troops here, civic societies, &c.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Jay Cooke reports that the subscription for the seven-thirty loan to-day, amounted to $2,000,000 from Philadelphia, $1,000,000 from Boston, $1,000,000 from Chicago. The largest Eastern sum for $2,500 is from New York. There were also subscriptions from Cincinnati.

THE REBELS A BELLIGERENTS

Will England Revoke the Concession?

From the London Post (government organ) April 8.

But during the past few weeks circumstances have taken place at headquarters of Washington seem to justify a republican upon its part that the neutral powers should modify their existing policy, and withhold from the confederacy that recognition of its belligerent character which has been hitherto carried to it. The Southern ports, which we until lately been merely blockaded by federal cruisers, have been closed from the possession of the established government, and for all practical purposes it is confessed that the South has ceased to be a maritime power. Without a single ship of war afloat the confederacy cannot possess a navy, and that consequently vessels pretending to sail under its flag are pirates. Such, we believe, is the plain and much enjoyed by all who witnessed it. The announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward and son, was received throughout this army with the utmost horror and indignation. It seems to be the greatest calamity that could have possibly happened just at this time. Should the assassin be found connected in the least degree with the Confederate rule, their punishment would be swift and sure, and such as to strike terror into the heart of every armed rebel in existence.

The feeling of the army of the Potomac is their regret at the occurrence, and think it the wise thing that could have happened for the Southern people. Everything is quiet.

The greater part of the army is concentrated at Burksville Junction, and is taking a short rest after the recent hard fighting. What it is that a movement of the main body of troops will soon be made towards Petersburg and Richmond. The cavalry and Fifth Corps and the Army with corps have already gone in that direction.

Nothing has been heard from Sherman, but the news of Johnston's surrender is daily expected.

From Missouri—Governor Fletcher and the Constitutional Convention—Preparations to Attend the President's Funeral at Springfield, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.

Governor Fletcher has written a letter, taking strong ground against the adoption of the new constitution, recently framed by the Constitutional Convention.

A magnificent hearse and six horses will be sent from here to Springfield, to convey the remains of President Lincoln to their final resting place.

The St. Louis Old Guard, composed of prominent citizens, over fifty years of age, will also attend the funeral, accompanied by Frank Boehm's band of a hundred silver instruments.

Honor to Our Dead President.

DENVER, April 19.

Since the death of President Lincoln all business in the city has been suspended, and public buildings, stores and private residences are all draped in appropriate emblems of mourning. Funeral ceremonies to-day were attended by a large concourse of people. The military and civil officers of the Government and territory together with the various orders, were fully represented.

PRESENT FOR MRS. LINCOLN

BOSTON, April 21.

A movement has been started here to raise $100 000, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln as a token of the respect and affection felt by the people for their departed President.

Heavy Snow Storm in the West.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.

There was a heavy snow storm in Minnesota and the Western part of this State. The weather is cold. It is now snowing at Madison with a fair prospect of a storm here before morning.

PROGRESS OF THE MAGGIE HAYS.—The trim and well appointed steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson, which left this port on Saturday evening, reached Cairo yesterday, and will be in St. Louis to-day. On board the Maggie were quite a number of Pittsburgh ladies and gentlemen, whose friends will be glad to hear that the vessel, with all on board, had reached their destination in safety. On the arrival of the Maggie Hays at Cairo, the clerk, Mr. Young, of this city, was met by a dispatch conveying the sad intelligence that his little son, aged four months, was dead. As it was impossible for him to reach home in time to take a last, longing look at his loved boy ere he was consigned to the tomb, he so telegraphed, and little Willie will be consigned to his last resting place to-day.

VERY LATEST.

President's body at Harrisburg.

Scenes along the Route from Baltimore.

Anxiety of the People to take a look at his Body.

The Reception at the Pennsylvania Line

The Arrival at the State Capitol.

Time of Departure for Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 21—9 P. M.

Previous to our departure from the truly loyal and noble city of Baltimore last afternoon the immense and sorrowing throng still followed the remains of the President to the depot. Here again every avenue and thoroughfare was completely blockaded. People clambed on fences and cars, and roofing of houses. The police force and the military authorities kept open the main way through which was to pass the pall bearers, escort and gentlemen accompanying the party. Immense as was the crowd not a sound was heard. All seemed silent as death's sleep. Deep, earnest sorrow was traced on every countenance.

As we moved out from the depot, hats were raised in respect, and handkerchiefs slowly waived. Many of the women present wept like children. Woman ever reveres the kindly christian nature as was Mr. Lincoln's. Such was the scenes witnessed in and about Baltimore, scenes that made many a heart weep.

I must not forget to state that the hospitable citizens of the monumental city invited the distinguished cortege to partake of a sumptuous repast at the Eutaw House, elegant as it was bountiful. Passing by Lutherville, fifteen miles from Baltimore, the ladies of the Lutherville Seminary were formed in line, drooping a large American flags, draped in mourning, whilst their gentlemen attendants stood by with uncovered heads. It was a solemn and impressive sight. At Relay, Cockeysville, Parton and New Freedom, the people assembled in large crowds to pay their tribute of respect to the illustrious deceased.

At York, Pennsylvania, a delegation of ladies by special permission were allowed to place a wreath of roses on the coffin of the President. The wreath was in the form of a circle, about two feet in diameter, and in the centre was a dove with which was wrought the word "Liberty." Out of our car window in that state. The ladies were handed into the car by Brig. Gen. Townsend, and then surrounding the coffin, the wreath was placed thereon by Miss Jane Latimer, Miss Louise Durkee and Miss Dutton. The assemblage in the car was Miss Sarah Smith, Miss Ida Ingersoll, Miss Susan Small, Mrs. D. Blair, and Mrs. Henry A. Miles. During the ceremonies these noble women cried in sorrow from the fullness of their hearts.

It began a day to give your readers a description of the sights and scenes we are witnessing. In York, Pennsylvania, a city of not less than fifteen thousand people were assembled. A strange stillness pervaded them, and expressions as "poor, poor Abraham is no more!" "Treason has stricken the sceptre low," and else as vague were frequent.

A large number of furloughed veterans discharged and wounded soldiers flocked near to the car enabling them to look upon the face of their defender. The sick and convalescent soldiers from the hospitals hurried to the depot eager to see even a side of the train. As we passed, all the city was and so deep was the sorrow discovered. York deeply laments the fallen chief.

Gov. Curtin and staff, and Major Cadwalader commanding the military escort of honor, Middletown Scotch Fort and forty-six, The rebel Gen. Early had destroyed. Over fifty bridges were injured or destroyed. Our loss was about 1 800. The rebel loss is killed and wounded, is not less than 2,000.

Late News Items

A correspondent, writing from Paris, states that Maximilian's Minister in London has resigned. He is satisfied that the Mexican Empire is collapsing, and that Maximilian will be compelled to abdicate. Napoleon is also deeply disappointed in his most important expectations, the recognition of the United States, and the support of the Pope, and Mexico, energy. It is the direct opposite of the report it is stated, Maximilian has refused the renunciation of his

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, APRIL 22 1865.

☞ Correspondence on subjects of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from correspondents in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Secretary Seward.

It is no transitory or superficial feeling that has been awakened for Secretary SEWARD. When it was believed that he too would die, a victim of the assassin's dagger, the prayers that were offered up for his recovery, by every loyal heart in the land, were those of genuine sincerity and truthful earnestness. His great usefulness is appreciated, and the universal sentiment is that he alone can complete, as it should be completed, the labor that has fallen to him in conducting the affairs of Nation. His matchless ability is conceded the need of his clear intellect in the closing scenes of the great struggle, to manage questions, old and new, growing out of it, is universally felt. We doubt not the eminent man abroad will not be less than the regret horror on account of the President's death, ere he is known and felt probably more many man of the Nation. Fortunate, indeed, is it that we are not now called upon to ve the question whether his place could be ed at the present juncture of our affairs s all feel that the high position he holds is d to the credit of the country, at home and road, and in a manner that will insure his ne among the great names of the time in hich he lives.

It is with heartfelt joy and thankfulness that e country receives the daily reports of the tinguished Secretary's improving health. ith the supplications for its perfect restoration is mingled gratitude that, though brought nigh to death, he has been spared. We trust—it is the prayer of all loyal hearts—that he may live many years to serve his country and behold the fruits of his great labors.

The War a Great Riot.

A riotous or seditious commotion in a community bears the same character, in the eye of the law, whether the disturbers of the peace are numbered by tens, or hundreds, or thousands. Such a commotion, whether threatening or actually committing acts of violence, endangers the welfare of society. It for the time disturbs wholesome order, alarms peaceably disposed citizens, and suspends the ordinary free operation of the laws.

A riot requires for its suppression the immediate and energetic employment of executive forces. There is no time, in the pressing emergency, for the slow process of judicial action. No formulas of court proceedure are necessary or practicable. The issuing of warrants, the summoning of juries and of witnesses are not the business for the hour. The mischief-working must be stopped. The evildoers must be seized, order must be restored. The application of force on the side of law and order is the proper measure for resisting force strayed against the peace and welfare of society; and in that application, the executive authority is allowed to handle, as roughly as may be necessary, the persons who are offering or making the riot. When the active and combined opposition to the ordinary operation of the laws is suppressed, and quiet is restored to the community, then comes the time for judicial reviews of the affair, and for the direct and formal application of the process of law.

The insurrectionary war which has been waged against the United States Government by the slave-holding aristocracy of the South is, in all its characteristics, a huge riot. It answers the definition, in all points. Nothing but its magnitude and long continuance entitle it to be denominated a war. It does not answer the definition even of a civil war. It is not a party against a party or of a section against a section, but a party and section against an organised, lawful government. Against this, the insurgents directed their arms. The Northern and Western States, as such, are not a party in the conflict; neither are their people. The opposing forces are the insurgents on the one hand and the United States Government on the other, sustained, as it is, by all loyal people.

This is the aspect of the affair, from the beginning. A civil government in the South the United States government has never recognized as its antagonist. It has only sent a martial force to be put down. The so-called Confederacy in the back ground, the Federal government has had nothing to do with. Its business has been all transacted with rebel armies. These have been the visible objects of the executive blows felt till they have nearly exterminated them and brought their unlawful and violent procedure to an end. When the suppression of the active, armed insurrection shall have been completed, the ground will be clear for the introduction of judicial operations. Justice will clearly take her seat, with her balances in one hand and her sword in the other. Her summons long unheeded by those who have been dealing the land with blood, will call them to the tribunal, and try them according to the laws of the land.

The triumphant successes of our army and navy have brought that day near. They have nearly prepared the way for the resumption of the peaceful processes of civil government. Then the constituted authorities of the United States will probably see not only those who have been prominent objects in the armies of the rebellion, but also those who have stood in the back-ground, and by a usurped power have controlled and directed the hostile arms. These it will then recognize as traitors and rebels of the deepest guilt.

All these things have been apparent in the proceedure of the Government from the commencement of the rebellion. The exchange of prisoners and use of the flag of truce, the only points of apparent deviation, were purely military measures. So were the terms of surrender proposed to Gen. GRANT to LEE.

APOLOGETIC.—"Neither the fell spirit of slavery," nor the revengeful blaze of feelings wrought to madness under the trials of civil war, can fairly be said to have had any important connection with the matter."—*Tribune*.

So says the New York *World* of Tuesday, in reference to the murder of the President by the hand of BOOTH. Exactly the reverse says the judgment of every loyal person in the United States. The letter of BOOTH, which called forth the comments of the *World*, and embraced in them the above sentence, does not justify the statement made. It is as full as words could well make it of evidence to the contrary. The fell spirit of slavery and of secessionism is patent in almost every paragraph and line, in connection with the purpose to commit some foul and horrid deed.

THE Jews of this country have shown a full share of patriotism since the war begun. From Ohio 12,000 have gone to fight for the Union flag; from New York 10,000; from Illinois 5,000; from Michigan and Wisconsin 2,000; and from other States enough to make a total of 40,000. They have also given their wealth for the soldiers. They have established five asylums for disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, the benefits of which are limited to no faith or creed—one at New York, one at Philadelphia, one at Cincinnati, one at Chicago, and one at St. Louis.

THE CONDUCT of the rebel—particularly the officers—captured and paroled by Gen. Grant, has been such as to occasion severe comment. Their manner is simply insulting, and one would think they were victors instead of captives. It is evident that their haughty spirit is yet to be broken; and wesuggest that the next business is to break it!

A THOUSAND REPORTS are afloat concerning BOOTH, and if he had as many duplicates he could not fill the places that rumor assigns to him. If he was not captured as early as Saturday night, there is too much reason to fear he has made his escape into Virginia.

IT is suggested to us that the material used for mourning drapery in the present decoration of public and private buildings, be donated to charitable uses. The aggregate value of such donations in this city alone would be very large, and to the whole country immense. We suggest that it be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

Rebel Brigadier General Jones, wrote from Fort Warren to Senator Ramsay, on the assassination as follows:

"I trust in God that no responsible Southern man, when all is brought to light, will be found in any way necessary to the hellish crime, but on the contrary that all will feel the full abhorrence of the act which it meets from all men."

THE Richmond *Whig*, of Tuesday, contains nearly one thousand signatures of oath of John Minor Botts to act in behalf of his country.

The Richmond Press.

The flight from Richmond of the boasting, menacing, lying, trembling conductors of the rebel press has deprived us of our old source of amusement. We always read their editorials with a good deal of interest and gratification, they were a study to us. Some phases of human nature were mostly presented in their columns that one could meet with nowhere else. There was a coolness and ingenuity and nothing persistence in falsehood that nothing but the treachery of the rebellion could have inspired. "We never shall look upon the like again."

We feel the privation. We have but a dull agency, too dull to supply us with conceptions of what they would say of matters and things in the Confederacy now stands. We wonder how marching and camp life agrees with those who have been so urgent and graphic in recommending them to others. What does the *Sentinel* and its master, Mr. DAVIS, think of huts and fastnesses as places of residence? and of spontaneous products as food and drink? Does he experience come up to their romantic anticipations? How ranks the generalship of Mr. LEE among them in these days? And how does evacuation agree with the health of the Confederacy? They have had the opportunity, now, of submitting their theories, on this point, to the philosophic test of experience. Will they tell us whether the prospects of the confederacy have actually become more brilliant, by its disencumbering itself of all the sea coast, its foreign commerce and its capitol? We should like to know what are their present strategetic combinations for "stopping Sherman." They always had stores of news not to be divulged in advance of events. No doubt, it is so now. But we do wish they would stop somewhere and set up their press and cases, long enough to tell one thing. If the general scamper of scamps, how far is DAVIS ahead of BRECKENRIDGE?

From Steubenville.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, April 19, 1865.

There was a meeting held here last evening which will rank important in the history of Steubenville. It was not a noisy demonstration, nor a political gathering to celebrate our recent victories, or eulogize the gallant commanders of our armies, but a coming together of the patriotic people of this vicinity to listen to the recital of the brave deeds of the noble soldiers who have done so much to retrieve the honor of our insulted flag. Three representatives of the Christian commission were present to bear testimony that the calls for practical sympathy for the wounded boys whom filled the columns of our various journals, were worthy of consideration and a prompt response.

Rev. Mr. Boardman fixed the attention of the audience with his first remark, "There are some things so dear they can be purchased only with blood." He gave, as an example, the life of this great nation, which, four years ago, had been put up for sale by rebel traitors, but how cheerfully was it repurchased by the life blood of fathers, mothers and sons, who paid the price and bought it not too dear. He did not come before the people to plead for charity, but to ask us in our self interest on the great debt we owed them, by contributing our means for the immediate relief of such suffering. Such organizations as the governments could not reach. His was followed by Major Frew, of Pittsburgh, who related stirring incidents from his own experience, which drew tears from eyes unused to weep. The Rev. D. P. Lowary then made a short address, but as the evening was far advanced, the meeting was adjourned until this afternoon, when he again favored us with a fine speech. Before the assembly was dismissed a collection was taken up, and liberal sums were contributed. We learn that similar proceedings were going on in other Churches of Steubenville, so that the money raised back will up to replenish the treasury of the Christian Commission. May God's blessing rest upon it for the good already done, and speed it on its labors of love.

STEUBENVILLE.

Surrender of General Lee.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

There seems to be a general misunderstanding, both among our people and some of our editors, with reference to the terms of surrender granted by General Grant to the "Army of Northern Virginia."

In his letter of the 8th inst. to General Lee, General Grant says: "Each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside."

It is assumed that these terms grant an unconditional pardon for all past offences against the "civil law" to the officers and men belonging to the surrendered army. A little consideration will show this cannot be so. General Grant, seeing through the endeavors of General Lee to entangle him in the meshes of diplomatic interviews in relation to a general peace, refused to treat with him in a "civil capacity, and only offered the terms of a chronels and commander of an army to a hostile enemy. By surrendering to the military power, Gen. Lee and his army became simply "prisoners of war," as much so in their home in the South as if they were shut up in some huge Fort Lafayette. General Grant evidently remembered that the army of Pemberton, paroled by him at Vicksburg, was kept in a state of perfect organization by being furnished with a "paroled camp." On this occasion he provided that the officers and men should be allowed to return to their homes—thus not breaking up the rebel army. This "allowing," in military language, is equivalent to a command; so that these prisoners can go to "their homes," there to remain, unless allowed by express permission of the military authorities to go elsewhere.

The military law in relation to "prisoners of war" is the same, whether the prisoners are under parole or under actual duress; and in the case they are entitled to personal protection, as much against the "civil law" as against an armed mob. This protection, it is to be presumed, is what General Grant means when he says they shall "not be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole," &c.

Military law is supreme only when the civil is for the time superseded, and where success to military operations, can only, in a country like ours, be temporary. Nevertheless, all privileges granted to privileges granted by virtue of military law, while it is the controlling power, must be respected by the civil law when it resumes its supremacy. It follows from this principle, that although the whole South may return to its allegiance, and the States and United States authorities may be in full exercise of their civil functions, the "Army of Virginia" is not amenable to them, but still remains under the protection of the military law. It is the duty of our government to confirm to and the officers and men of this army as "prisoners of war" forever; and at least till the terms of them has passed from this earth. No punishment could be more severe than this, and no guarantee of the election to peace, and preventing future discord. The military punishment for breaking a parole is death, and no member of the "Army of Northern Virginia" can ever come himself from the parole which has been given.

Should, however, the government prefer to anticipate the action of the civil law, it has only to declare "the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia exchanged, and released from their paroles." From this moment it does this, all promises made by Gen. Grant at the time of surrender will have been fulfilled, and the enemies of the country failing to be "prisoners of war" become once again ordinary citizens, and, as such are fully amenable to the civil authorities. The idea seems to prevail that, because this South has no prisoners to exchange, this army can never be released. Any government has the right to release prisoners at any time, and it has often been done as an act of policy, or for the very purpose of restoring the supremacy of the civil power.

It is evident, therefore, that the terms granted to Gen. Lee and his army do not in the slightest degree affect their future responsibility to the civil authorities. Time only must try to the civil authorities. Time only must try to the civil authorities. The American people will show what punishment will be meted out to them.

Vice-President Hamlin's Opinion of President Johnson.

A Bangor letter says: Mr. Hamlin assures us, that from a most intimate acquaintance with his successor for eight-een years, he knows the country has no reason to doubt that in Mr. Johnson's hands the cause which all loyal citizens now have so much at heart will receive no harm—that the new President has a soul full of the good of his country, a will to enforce it, and a determination which no sympathy with the rebellion can ever swerve a little from its true object. No recent occurrence has had the effect on Mr. Hamlin's mind to diminish in the least the confidence he has always felt that in the selection of Mr. Johnson the people made no mistake. Considering the position of Mr. Hamlin and his connection with Mr. Johnson on the occasion alluded to, the assurance has great weight.

The Washington correspondent of the *Independent*, writes as follows: "I am happy to testify to the admirable deportment of Mr. Johnson since last night. He is overwhelmed with the great event and the responsibilities suddenly thrown upon him. He has assured prominent Republicans here that he will be guided by the great men of the country. He will be surrounded by such men as Seward, Sumner and the Blairs. It may seem to be singular that the Blairs are on terms of friendship with so prominent a radical, but it is a fact. They befriended him when the whole press of the country denounced his conduct—and he will not soon forget it. When the Blairs had great influence with a President elected by education and temperament to coerciation the union had come for anxiety. I is no different now, when the President is declared radical. The Blairs can do him harm, and may inspire him with a wholesome prudence.

The living of tea cakes makes a solid soldier for the ware, being made of tin and lead in about equal proportions.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE.

"The Moses of the Colored Men"

Sometime last winter Andrew Johnson addressed the colored people of Nashville. His speech on that occasion was one of his best efforts. From it we take the following:

"The representatives of this country and (I hope will permit me to swear a little) this damnable aristocracy, taunt us with our desire to see justice done, and charge us with favoring negro equality. Of all living men they should be the last to mouth that phrase; and even when uttered in their hearing, it should cause their cheeks to tingle and burn with shame. Negro equality, indeed! Why, pass, any day, along the sidewalks of High street, where these aristocrats more particularly dwell—these arch traitors, whose sons are now in the hands of our brave and gallant boys in blue, fighting, bleeding and dying for our country—pass by their dwellings, I say, and you will see as many miserable negro children, the very negroes, the mulatto resemblance to their aristocratic owners!

"Colored men of Tennessee! This, too, shall cease! Your wives and daughters shall no longer be dragged into concubinage, compared which polygamy is a virtue, to satisfy the brutal lusts of slaveholders. Your children shall forth the civility of God's holy law of marriage shall be respected in your persons and the great State of Tennessee shall no more be cursed with the loathsome degradation and our shame!

"Think God! thank God!" came from the lips of a thousand women, who in their own persons had experienced the hellish iniquity of the human seller's code. "Thank God!" fervently echoed the fathers, husbands and brothers of these women.

"And if the law protects you in the possession of your wives and children; if the law shields those women you hold dear from the unlawful grasp of lust, will you endeavor to be one to yourselves, and slum, as it were death itself, the path of lewdness, crime, and vice?

"We will! we will!" cried the assembled thousands; and, joining in a sublime and tearful swell, Judaism, another mighty shout went up o heaven.

Looking at this vast crowd of colored people, continued the Governor, "and reflecting through what a storm of persecution and obloquy they are compelled to pass, I am almost compelled to say that, as in the days of old, a single man is to lead them, as the only chosen one, on from Egypt, through the wilderness, and bring them safely to their promised land of freedom and happiness."

"You are our Moses!" shouted several voices, and the exclamation was caught up and cheered until the Capital rang again.

"God," continued the speaker, "has no doubt reared somewhere an instrument for the great work he designs to perform in behalf of this suffering people; and in due time your leader will come forth; your Moses will be revealed to you."

"We want no Moses but you!" again shouted the crowd.

"Well, then," replied the speaker, "humble and unworthy as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a better future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world is looking on, and all who look upon me could meet with no failure. There was a coolness and ingenuity and nothing persistence in falsehood that nothing but the treachery of the rebellion could have inspired. "We never shall look upon the like again."

We feel the privation. We have but a dull agency, too dull to supply us with conceptions of what they would say of matters and things in the Confederacy now stands. We wonder how marching and camp life agrees with those who have been so urgent and graphic in recommending them to others. What does the *Sentinel* and its master, Mr. DAVIS, think of huts and fastnesses as places of residence? and of spontaneous products as food and drink? Does he experience come up to their romantic anticipations? How ranks the generalship of Mr. LEE among them in these days? And how does evacuation agree with the health of the Confederacy? They have had the opportunity, now, of submitting their theories, on this point, to the philosophic test of experience. Will they tell us whether the prospects of the confederacy have actually become more brilliant, by its disencumbering itself of all the sea coast, its foreign commerce and its capitol? We should like to know what are their present strategetic combinations for "stopping Sherman." They always had stores of news not to be divulged in advance of events. No doubt, it is so now. But we do wish they would stop somewhere and set up their press and cases, long enough to tell one thing. If the general scamper of scamps, how far is DAVIS ahead of BRECKENRIDGE?

General Intelligence.

A London Lamp manufacturer claims to have invented a lamp which will burn magnetism wire. By burning a strip of zinc in connection with two strips of magnesium, he is able to reduce the cost of the light two-thirds. He predicts that in the course of time it will be possible to produce a street lamp a mile long at the rate of a half penny an hour. The people who are paying three dollars a thousand for gas will rejoice to hear Mr. Grant's prediction speedily realized.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of a late date, says that from careful estimates made by merchants, millers and others who have means of knowing it is still believed full half of last year's wheat crop is still in the hands of farmers in this State. The large crop of say from 100 to 2000 bushels, is generally unsold, and there is no disposition to sell at the present reduced prices. We have also received reports which state that the same facts, only to a greater degree, apply to that State.

An oil well was being bored near Detroit, and when the drill had reached a depth of seventy feet a current of gas escaped which blew out and all drilling tools, weighing several hundred pounds, blew off the shed roof of the derrick, forty-five feet thick, and turned forth a column of water, sand and rock, ten inches in diameter. The workmen narrowly escaped with their lives. The water was strongly impregnated with petroleum.

A man in Cleveland has built a house of iron, and air and water tight, filled with sawdust between the walls, and is living in it. In it children he preserves fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, and all other kinds of food from one year's end to the other.

On the night of the 3d instant, the safe of the Ogdo Farmers' Insurance Company, at Westfield, Medina county, was robbed of $6,000 in United States bonds.

No man who is ever thoroughly ashamed of himself should be classed among the irreclaimable. The real fool never regrets the slightest thing or for the right reason, and under all circumstances puts himself as others see him.

An old writer says, that to make an entirely beautiful woman, it would be necessary to take the head from Greece, the bust from Austria, the feet from London, the shoulders from Italy, the waist from Spain, and the complexion from Ireland, and then the whole be a monster, but the man who married her might well be said to "have taken up a contract."

A great flood prevailed last week on the lower St. Lawrence and its tributaries, overflowing the banks on both sides and doing much damage.

Well, then," replied the speaker, "humble and unworthy as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a better future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world is looking on, and all who look upon me could meet with no failure. I ask, too, as a citizen of Tennessee, as I am now in my own soil, and therefore feel at home, as I do, that this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end, Rebellion and slavery shall by God's blessing, be forever crushed, and in the future seen, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I shall, in the fields of our late and much lamented President, I died under the withering influence of treason; of treason, I say, that has not a parallel in the history of the world in united and triumphant country vile thing, every thing that can so prejudiced and blackened the heart of man as to prepare him for the commission of an act so foul a treason that which no day can see a nation to mourn, must first have been created that those whom an intelligent people place over them as rulers should be allowed to occupy their places unmolested and that which would strike them with mad perfidy, and with the indignation of these vile things, and hence our voice is, let slavery die. I thirst more for the death of slavery than for the life of the miserable assassin.

In conclusion, I would say in the language of the lamented Prophet, God, God, God lives. And our lamented President also lived. He lives with a Washington, a Franklin, a Jefferson, a Clay, a Webster, and with the thousands of brave ones who have fallen upon a thousand battle fields. Yes, he lives, and lives to feel an interest in his country—the country and institutions for which he gave his life.

The National Funeral.

The congregation which assembled in the Beaver street, M. E. Church, Allegheny, on Tuesday, was large. Rev. J. A. SWARNEY, Pastor, delivered an appropriate discourse founded upon 2 Samuel, 3: 34: "Thy hands were not bound, nor thy feet put into fetters: as a man falleth before wicked men, so fellest thou." The following is a brief synopsis of the discourse: The text was David's lamentation over Abner, an honorable man who was assassinated by the perfidious Joab. This, in substance, is the lamentation of the American people over their murdered President. Within the suggestions of the text, there are four classes of men who die by the hands of their fellow men.

The first class are those who are murdered to gratify personal seldishness; they are killed for money; they are the objects of jealousy, envy, revenge, and other evil passions—they fall before the wicked.

The second class are those who fall in battle while maintaining a righteous war. Such were the men of the Revolution who fell—such were the soldiers who have fallen in the present war.

The third class are those who die for a principle, or for the truth—they fall before the wicked. There are two reasons why there is an almost unquenchable thirst for their blood: 1. The heart of sinner is "desperately wicked." 2. Truth penetrates every where, carrying light, makes a glaring exhibition of evil deeds—they must ackknowledge it, or resist it. Resisting it they will ransack the whole earth to make out a case. Hence the murder of Abel. Cain was the first who fell before it. Christ was the greatest of all those who died for a principle. The Christian martyrs were noble examples of such. Abraham Lincoln belongs to the class that die for a principle. He held, with our forefathers, that "all men are created free and equal." On this platform he was constitutionally elected President. The spirit of evil tried to assassinate him; failing, it nursed it and started it at the government. For four years it has exceeded the deeds of the darkest age, by so much as it had the light of the nineteenth century to enable it to invent new barbarities. At last it did assassinate the President. Who? One man? He was a representative man. In the mis-aire, he struck a cord which vibrated with fiendish joy through the heart of every leader in the South. The galaxy of light in history which shows the martyrs, will exhibit Abraham Lincoln as a star of glorious splendor.

The fourth class suggested in the text, are men who die because sentenced to death by just laws. The Scriptures recommend mercy, but they require justice; bind the criminal's hands and put his feet in fetters. The Ruler sometimes bear the sword in vain. Treason is the highest crime, because it includes all others. It is the greatest crime against a man is first, to sin has sold, and secondly, to kill his body; so that is the highest crime against a government which first sells all its laws at defiance and then destroys the government itself. Traitors deserve death. The fallen of the rebel army fell as traitors. The living traitors ought to go the same road.

We infer, First—That the murder of a man who is the embodiment of a principle, is likely, to a greater or less degree, to bring the consequence of the crime on all the opposers of the principle involved. Truth makes the blood cry for vengeance. The President's blood will now cry against all who take sides with his murderer.

2. The greatest of all sympathy is felt for those who die for a principle. That principle in the Declaration that binds all lovers of truth. When that is struck, all are struck. Lincoln's assassination, as it flashed over the telegraph wires, filled every loyal heart with sorrow. It was fitting every house should wear badges of mourning, for the President, by means of the principle he stood for, belonged to every household.

There seems to be a universal agreement as to the following providential indications:

1. The great policy of the Administration was to lenient for what is now to come.

2. The laws must be strictly enforced against the leaders. This things will not do. This change in the people from sentimental mercy to proper justice, and the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidential chair, whose policy to punish traitors.

3. Treason must be punished every where.

Purged from its enemies, our Government will have more strength and glory than ever. Liberty will be the lasting inheritance of all the people.

About the Assassination.

The following appears in a Washington dispatch: The clerks at the National Hotel are positive as to two roughly dressed men calling twice for Booth on Friday. One of these men is believed to be Surratt, of Maryland, while the other a Spaniard, of this city, named Zeastine. Both of these men were here that day, and now neither can be found. It is thought here that the assassination was planned for two weeks ago, and that the murder of Provost Marshal Watkins, in Fauquier county, and the seizure of the steamer Harriet Deford, were parts of the scheme that were not carried out, while the rest of it failed. It is about that time the clerks of the National Hotel note that Booth was in the habit of receiving a dozen or two letters daily. Now, since the events, and the thunder of war, our President stands firm; he is prudent, honest, sincere and patriotic, and for these reasons the people enthusiastically re-nominate, and triumphantly re elect, him as their Chief Magistrate. All this having been done by the loyal people, armed forces round and kills him; yes, slavery kills him, for nothing save that vile institution, that "sum of all villanies," could so prejudice and blacken the heart of a human being as to prepare him for so shameful and monstrous a crime as that which now causes a nation to mourn. For this crime the leading rebels are responsible. They forced the country into a most cruel war; they have added injury to insult; through their papers they have encouraged, in case their armies were scattered, the murder of President Lincoln. Booth is a perfect of doubt the plan originated with, and was executed by the "Sons of Liberty."

The Buffalo Courier is assured by a gentleman who claims to have positive knowledge on the subject, that Booth is an own cousin of the late Captain Ford, who was executed, a few weeks since, on Governor's Island. "A very strong effort, it will be remembered, was made to induce the President to pardon Ford, but without avail. It would be eminently sonsidered that his own cousin, Booth, in consequence of this fact he had pondered himself to be the avenger of his relative and had pursued his fell design with such determination, mainly from motives of personal revenge."

It is evident from the tone of men's speeches that the horrible act of murder perpetrated on the head of the nation has fearfully changed the temper of the country—lately so disposed to mercy—towards all associated in the rebellion. And this fact was also apparent in some of the motives put up with the emblems of sorrow, and made the walls upon which they were written more significantly eloquent than were the walls of Belshazzar's palace. In this sense of the word, literally, no one "wrote with a pen" more powerful with the people that he could have swayed and moved them to a faithful line, than the fallen leader, and what man the offenders have slain. Let them take the consequences. Such is the popular thought. The mercy that was quick in its but late, by your own murder, suppressed and killed. You must not dare, for shame, to talk of mercy.

The Crime of Barbarism.

We quote the following concluding paragraphs from an editorial article in the *Boston Advertiser*, on the assassination:

One feature of this barbarism is slavery. But that is only one. Another feature is an oligarchy which oppresses all laboring men. But that is only one. One feature is the setting religion on stilts to preach, as a mere part of barbaric ornament. But that is only one. Duelling, the starvation of the poor, the oppression of industries the debasement of woman, the imprisonment of strangers, virtual isolation from all mankind, are all separate parts of the system that no one of them is to be spoken of as if it were the characteristic feature of the system, or as if it gave to it its name. In some a barbarian murder is simply one of its traits, but it has legendary and chivalric fruit. Through the years of rebellion, and long before, it was seen as one of the natural features of the system. It has now found for itself a mark of infamy exalted to a pre-eminence in the world and of history. The census showed before the war that in Texas, in days of peace, a man was killed every day. Being killed every day—our times what it was in Massachusetts. But people do not care for statistics. It is some such tragedy as that of Lovejoy which makes them rightly estimate the second system from which such crimes are born.

There was no fiend, therefore, for Booth to scream out the name of the State of Virginia, as he fled from the scene of the murder. With her crowding, or without them, no one would take it amiss that her name was in the air, and was true to her system. It is in view of successive outbreaks of more humble victims.—In view of the fact that the whole country, of war, of incendiary attempts planned by officers commissioned by them,—all crimes which the federal Government charges not disowned, that it and its system will be held responsible for this satanic and execrable crime. It is for no one vaguer to say that Booth did or did not hold a parliament with the authority. His crime is a part of their system of war,—and for it that system will be held responsible

Rebel Officers in Richmond.

A letter from Richmond says:

Lee's officers are beginning to arrive on their way to their homes, and it is somewhat unique to see them riding through the streets, dressed in full uniform, even to sashes, with sword and pistols promiscuously displayed, the latter always loaded. Some of these men have a very dejected appearance, dejected at the loss of their position as members of a conquering army, and display somewhat more of a vanishing spirit than the same men in their palmier days. One asked of a crowd of sympathizing officers on the street, "Where is this——Lee's quarters?" He was directed to the "——" house. Another, a Colonel, walked into Lieutenant Merrill's office, armed and accoutred for actual war, and demanded passage somewhat peremptorily. "Who are you, sir?" asked Lieutenant Merrill. "An officer of Lee's army." "Then, sir, take off your sabre and pistol belt, and your spurs, and don't come into my office again with a loaded pistol." The less than heroic Colonel took the hint at last.

These are instances narrated to show how these men are conducting themselves. They will all go home, and say there, every man of them, but not even the farcical resignation they have received has whipped out of them the impudence that is an essential element of Chivalry, a leader, especially among the middle classes. How these men can display this spirit of bravado amid the ruin and desolation of Richmond, passes comprehension.

Incident's of Lee's Surrender.

A correspondent writes as follows:

The articles of surrender were signed in the house of Wilmar McLean, and it is a fact worthy of note that the same individual owns Bull Run, where the first battle was fought, and was a bragger here—thus have his chickens come home to roost. The table upon which this important document was signed General Sheridan paid $20 in gold for, and then presented it to Gen. Custer. Lieut. Col. Whitaker purchased the chair in which Gen. Lee sat at the table, and Col. Capehart the one occupied by Gen. Grant. Before twenty-four hours I doubt if there is much of the house left—such a penchant have Americans for trophies. "Gen. Sheridan has the inkstand used on the occasion.

Another interesting fact comes to my knowledge as I write. As is well known, Lee's army is out of rations, but expects to be supplied from the trains captured by Custer yesterday. The supply trains of this army are out of immediate reach. In this emergency the Twenty-fourth Corps, all colored soldiers, turned over their rations cheerfully to feed their former masters.

MARRIED:

PORTER—EBBERT—By the Rev. E. B. Snyder, April 20 h, 1865, JAMES W. PORTER, of Sewickley, and MATTIE L. EBBERT, daughter of John H. Ebbert, of Pittsburgh.

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LEE'S ARMY.—An army correspondent of the New York *Daily Times* furnishes the following account of Lee's army in the late campaign:

I had an estimate made by one o' General Hill's (or Longstreet's) staff, and as it is no doubt a very fair one, I append it: Ewell's corps, 7000; Longstreet's command, 6000; Hill's corps, 12,000; Anderson's corps, 9000; Gordon's corps, 7000; artillery, 5500; cavalry, (two division) 5500; Imaw's (Custis Lee's command) 4000. Total, 56,000. In addition to these can be added: teamsters and train men, 3000; detailed men, 2000; other non-combatants, 5000; or, in other words, the local strength of Lee's army was 67,000 men. Of these we have captured nearly 40,000 men during the campaign, in actual combat, and on Sunday the army surrendered by Lee was 22,000. As a matter of course, the casualties must be larger than 5000. However this is not much out of the way. Without going into any statement of our forces, I may venture to say that the number of our troops actually engaged in the pursuit of Lee was not over 75,000 men. Of course our reserves would swell this figure considerably, but no occasion arose for their employment, except in the evacuated cities of Richmond and Petersburg.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A discourse bearing on our recent national affliction, its teachings and warnings, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. PAXTLEY, to-morrow, Sabbath) in the United Presbyterian church, Sixth street, at 10½ o'clock, a. m.

☞ AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—"We have an earlier and much lamented President."—Rev. A. BONNAR will deliver a discourse in answer to the above named question, in Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Diamond streets, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Let the people come and hear. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

For additional local see first page.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Moses Amburg, Meyer Amburg and Peter Folan, were arrested yesterday, charged on oath of William McCoy with the larceny of his pocket-book. A partial hearing of the case was had before Mayor Lowry yesterday afternoon, during which the following facts were brought to light:—Moses Amburg is the proprietor of a clothing store on the corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets, and Meyer and Peter are clerks in the establishment. On Saturday Mr. McCoy was passing the establishment, and seeing Meyer at the door, inquired for a man named O'Mealy; he received no definite answer. Meyer asked the prosecutor to buy a coat; told him that he didn't want one; Meyer insisted, and Mr. McCoy entered the store and tried on a coat; asked the defendant the price, and was told that it was twenty-five dollars; to which he replied that he would not pay that much for it; defendant asked what he would pay; Mr. McCoy replied that he would not give more than twenty dollars for it; defendant commenced wrapping it up, when the prosecutor told him that he did not want it. Mr. McCoy then left the store, and went into an establishment a few doors above where he made some purchases, and when about to pay for them discovered that his pocket book was missing. He then went back to the store, and as he entered heard one of the parties remark "there is the old man who lost the pocket book." He made some inquiries, and was told by Moses that the pocket book had been picked up by an honest man, and that they would tell him where it was if he would buy a coat. This he declined. The Mayor held the whole party to bail in the sum of $500 each for a further hearing on Monday next.

HEARING OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES.—Upon EXPRESS DENOUNCEMENT—Yesterday morning, James Welsh and Wm. Sauf rd, who were arrested on Wednesday on a charge of stealing $300 in money and a gold watch from a guest at the Monongahela House, had a hearing before Mayor Lowry. Several witnesses were examined, but as no positive evidence, implicating them with the robbery could be adduced, the Mayor on evidence to commit them for trial, let counsel for the thieves. The committments were being made out when Dr. A. G. M Candless called at the office to see the Mayor, and immediately said:—"That is the fellow who robbed me at the Sanitary Fair!" This exclamation drew the attention of the Mayor to Welsh, who also recognized him as the man who had picked the Doctor's pocket at the Sanitary Fair, in Allegheny, in June last. Welsh's pockets at the time of the robbery, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at Court, but as he failed to appear his recognizances were forfeited. He was committed to jail for trial, as being unable to furnish bail a second time. Sanford, who was not connected with him in the former transaction, was sent up for ninety days.

PAROLED PENNSYLVANIA PRISONERS.—The following is an official list of Pennsylvania paroled prisoners, who have arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, recently, from Southern prisons and admitted into General Hospital, Division No 1, (Naval Academy) as patients. With a few exceptions these men are convalescent: D D Kridler, 7th cav; S H Stewart, 103d; M Kelley, 14th cav; J B Smith, 2d cav; S W Whitley, 79th; G S White, 9th cav; J Carpenter 7th; C Ashley, 12th cav; W Neely, 49th; T Wilson, 100 h; L Crider, 9th cav; J Longaker, 9th cav; D Beamer 210th; E Fillmyer, 8th; J Wilkes 110th; J Wilson, 103d; E S Murdock, 82d; W H Hockenbrough, 2d heavy artillery; W Gorman, 50th; P Laugdlin, 123d; D Macy, 63d; A Hill, 4th cav.

THE CASE OF CONRAD GOEHSTROM.—It will be remembered that on Wednesday last, George Herwig, who resides near McKeesport, came to this city and preferred charges against Conrad Goehstrom for threatening his life and using disloyal languages. A warrant was issued and officers Lowe and Culp arrested and brought the accused to the city on Thursday. He had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Lowry, and entered bail for a further hearing on Monday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.—A delegation of members of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, of Allegheny city, who visited Washington to take part in the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, returned home yesterday morning.

A Rebel Sympathizer somewhat Himself.

The Hagerstown *Herald* of Wednesday says: J. D. Reamer, a prominent rebel sympathizer of this place, went to the county jail on Sunday evening and asked to be locked up as a refuge from a crowd of justly incensed citizens. About the first of March last Reamer confidentially informed a customer while purchasing goods in his store that *one hundred thousand dollars* were being raised to secure the assassination of President Lincoln. The assassin was to receive fifty thousand dollars previous to the commission of the deed, and the balance immediately after its perpetration. This was to be before the twelfth day of April. All advise to this effect were made by a man who overheard the information. The deed occurring at or near the time set by Reamer, and he being in Baltimore at the date of the occurrence, satisfied us so who knew of his declaration that he was in some way implicated in the affair, and an indignant assembly of citizens was ready to give into the hands of justice a man who is certainly as culpable in his wishes as the murderer in fact.

THE PLAGUE, which is reported in Russia, is creating considerable alarm in England and France, and measures of precaution are being discussed. The Russian papers still deny that the disease is anything like the Plague. They say that the loss of mortality caused by typhus fever is greatly decreasing, and that the illness prevailing has no epidemic character, nor has it become necessary to open fresh establishments as hospitals. Only the indigent classes, who live poorly and neglect sanitary regulations, have been attacked by the diseases. The London *Times* says the disease resembles the Asiatic cholera in its worst form. "According to the opinions of the Russian physicians, it is the same fever that was observed for the first time in Scotland in the year 1819, and denominated in that country the intermittent fever, from the length of the intermissions and the prolonged attacks. This fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat (from 40 deg. to 41 deg centigrade, or 108 deg. Fahrenheit) the pulse beating 130. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous actions, although the state of the mental faculties remains unaltered; frequent pains are felt in the head and limb-, great pains are also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and an examination of the palpitation of the percussion proves the spleen to have immensely decreased in volume The skin is yellow in color, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malady. The initiatory attack of the fever lasts from seven to eight days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration. After the first paroxysm, an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears almost as well as ever, but at the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with still greater prostration. This continues also about seven days, terminating, like the other, with profuse perspiration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself after a further interval of seven days, one of the symptoms being a burning thirst and complete anæmia, and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is eight per cent., and the victims of this malady die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through serious derangement of the nervous organs, with real decomposition of the blood and an increase in the spleen. The liver also becomes greatly enlarged, but the intestines, on the other hand, are either found healthy or else hardly congested."

The Toronto *Globe*—which, to its honor be it said, is draped in mourning for the death of our great chief—says that when the news of the assassination reached Toronto on Saturday morning, a lot of Southern refugees in that city assembled at the chief hotel, and exulted upon a noisy debauch in *honor* of the event. A *clergyman* among them at the breakfast table, remarked in a loud voice "that Lincoln had gone to hell a little before his time." How could a man reach a lower infamy than this? The *Globe* should publish the name of the scoundrel.

A method of coating wood with a varnish hard as stone, has been recently introduced in Germany; the ingredients are forty parts of chalk, forty of rosin, four of linseed oil, to be melted together in an iron pot. One part of native oxide of copper, and one of sulphuric acid are then to be added, after which the composition is ready for use. It is applied hot to the wood with a brush, in the same way as paint, and, as before observed, becomes exceedingly hard on drying.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Mrs. Shaub, Soprano.	Mr. Wade, Tenor.
Miss Cowley, Mezzo Soprano	Mr. Lawton, Do.
Miss Meyers, Contralto.	Dr. Mc Candless, Tenor.
Mrs. Ely, Contralto.	Mr. ——, Tenor.
Miss Shawe, Contralto.	Mr. Muller, Tenor.
Mr. Cook, Bass.	Mr. Meyer, Baritone.
Mr. Robinson, Bass.	Mr. Knap, Baritone

ORGANIST.....MR. HAUGHAWOUT

PROGRAMME:

1. Voluntary—Organ.....Mr. Chas. C. Muller.
2. Kyrie and Gloria, from De Mont's Mass. Mr. Lawton and Chorus.
3. Duett, from Fille du Regiment.....Costa Mrs. Shrieve and Mr. Lawton.
4. Solo—Sanctaris.....Himel Miss Jones.
5. Quartette—Fa ther of souls.....Phelps Misses Cowley, Shaub, Messrs Lawton and Adair.
6. Carol—"Three Kings of Orient" (by request).....Hopkins Misses Meyers, Wade, Baer, Lawton and Chorus.

INTERMISSION

7. Voluntary—Organ.....Mr. H. T. Koabe
8. Quartette—Praye.....D Rode Miss Jones, Mrs Ely Messrs Wade and Cost.
9. Duett—I will Engage (the Old d. Mosenthal Miss Cowley and Mr. Maughawout.
10. Trio—Oh pity the ever living soul (waits from their families by.....Mozart Mrs. Shrieb, Messrs. Wade and Adair
11. Duett and chorus—I waited for the Lord, by.....Mendelssohn Miss Jones, Mrs. Ely and Chorus.
12. Duo Nos. 1, from the Opera.....Mozart Mrs. Ely and Chorus.

Concert will begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission $1, and may be had at the comfortable capacity of the church. These can be obtained at the music stores and at many of the principal hotels on the time of the concert, as no tickets will be sold at the door.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I sent by the year the principal corners in the city and on the most advantageous rates for the season. ap8-1y

PRINTING
W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOKS, of all the styles from the Plain Pocket to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. apl

A. E. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 95 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. ap18

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Krehs & Bro, corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuhman, Jr. Having purchased the entire lithographic and Printing establishment of Wm. Schuhman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.
ap1 OTTO KREBS.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
PITTSBURGH, April 16, 1865.
QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	207,000 00
Due Depositors	1,806,258 15
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	398 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,873 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 24th, 1861	16,512 59
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$668,888 33
Twenty Banks and Bankers	249,181 74
Due by Bank on special Deposit in vaults	8,480 4
Gold and Silver Coin in Vaults of Bank	29,926 99
Bills of Banks in Pittsburgh (cash)	15,520 00
Bills of Banks in transit, (cash)	44,457 00
U. S. Legal Tend r and Bank Notes	104,,41 00
U. S. 5 per cent Temporary Notes	962,071 20
U. S. 5 20 10-0 Bo ds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 21, 1865.
City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Bunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.
S. S. BRYAN,
ap4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES
Oil, Coal and Furnace Lands,
FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
By virtue of a Judgment of the Greenup Circuit Court, in the action of Darlington, Mc Connell and Wurts, against Wm. Calvin and others, I will, as Commissioner, on
MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865,
Sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Greenupsburg, Ky., the
GREENUP FURNACE AND LANDS.
There are, by estimation, from six to eight thousand acres of coal land in the above tract, on the east side of Little Sandy river, on the waters of Cain creek, in Greenup county Kentucky. The Furnace is distant from the Ohio river at Greenupsburg, 15 miles. The Lexington and Big Sandy railroad is completed from Ashland, on the Ohio river, to within 8 miles of the mouth of the tract; the distance from Ashland being fifteen miles.
The Furnace is not only available as a Pig Iron Furnace, having a good stack, good machinery, necessary buildings, with an abundance of iron ore and timber to last for many years, but also for fire rich CANNEL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.
With reference to the great coal value of these lands, Dr. Owen, in his Geological Report, Vol. 4, page 413, published in 1861, in speaking of the Cannel Coal of Greenup county, says:
"Along around Gre nup Furnace, this Coal takes a great development. It is opened at many places, and now works for its cannel, rich is oil, and of excellent quality."
Greenup county is now attracting great interest as an oil region; and the investigations of Geologists, practical oil men and coal shat, give every assurance of an abundance of carbon oils. Large prej dices have existed in regard to boring and developments.
The lands now offered are so good, and by many regarded as the best Oil lands in the county.
There are from three to four hundred acres under fence, and in cultivation, and much more that is valuable for agricultural purposes.
TERMS OF SALE.
The sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments. Bonds will be required, with good personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to have the force of sale bonds taken under execution sales. The purchaser will have the right to pay the money at any time after the sale has been confirmed by the court. The security required may be either resident or non resident of the state—so that they are good.
WM. C. IRELAND,
March 31, 1865.—ap11-14t Commissioner.

COPYING PRESSES.
COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES,
ENVELOPES,
PAPERS of every description,
And a large supply of STATIONERY.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATINER,
ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, April 15th, 1865.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that Books will be opened for subscription to the new stock of this Bank, at the Banking house, on Fourth street, on MONDAY, April 17th, 1865, and will continue open during banking hours, from 10 o'clock, a. m., until WEDNESDAY, May 17th, 1865. By order of the
ap12 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
STELLING AND A. DUWELL.

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. (mrs) JOS. S. HUGHES & BRO.

WANTED.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS etc, etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.
ap8-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address
ap21-tf BOX 767.

WANTED—A GIRL who understands Dress making, general sewing of a family. References required. Apply at No 39 Pado A to street, Allegheny city. ap21-3t

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, selling books ever published, embracing the greatest of a woman in the Union Army as a Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid and graphic picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send or circulars. Address JONES BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. apl6-twd&1w

WANTED, AGENTS, WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as a Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid and graphic picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send or circulars. Address JONES BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. apl6-twd&1w

DRY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.
MOZAMBIQUES,
GRENADIENS,
POPLINS,
BLACK GRENADIENS,
BLACK BERAGE,
Black all Wool DELAINES,
Black English CRAPE,
A full assortment of DRESS GOODS and GOODS for MEN and BOYS' WEAR.
CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.
ap19

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.
ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.
Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts, per yard.
DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.
200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS from $7,50 to $75.00,
AT THE SPACIOUS
CLOAK ROOM
OF
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
ap12

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEZA TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
ORNAMENTS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS,
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
n full stock at
A. H. FAHNESTOCK'S,
94 Wood street.

J.S. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....S. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET
Third h above Diamond alley,
se15 PITTSBURGH.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired.

W. & C. K. MERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
ap13-1y

OIL LEASES.
OFFICE OF THE
SOUTH WESTERN OIL COMPANY,
No. 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,
The Directors of the SOUTH WESTERN OIL CO., will lease to responsible parties, selected tracts of approved
OIL TERRITORY
ON
Dunkard creek, Big Whitley creek
and other sections of
GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PA.
To parties ready to proceed forthwith boring Wells, very favorable terms will be granted.
E. TRACY,
ap10-2w PRESIDENT.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
R. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city. de28

MISCELLANEOUS.

DALTON'S
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINES
PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.
After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection HAVE YET EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.
THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE.
Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME
The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE
A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.
They will readily knit
Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,
and make FLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making
SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c
Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a minute's work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.
More Work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.
The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.
They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.
They are capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other knitting Machine in existence.
Young women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing so certain of furnishing without fail, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.
To Publishers of Newspapers,
One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.
For further information call at the SALESROOM,
No. 97 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting,
E. P. CARPENTER General Agent,
For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ap18-18t

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.
Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., was the over the millions and a half of gifts presented to the public, now out to be paid for until you have the privilege to purchase. For the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co. have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and eighty-seven Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. We subjoin a few of the many notices of the press:
"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock in their line in that city."—Ocean Times, Post Water, Mich., Oct. 21, 1864. "This firm is large, and have many unparalleled facilities for purchasing, and sell goods at a small per cent. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer the best inducements to their patrons."—Ely Local American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 26, 1864. "Their Watches are admired by competent judges, and all who deal with them speak well of the benefits they receive. They are all they are advertised to be."—Ocean Times, Post Water, Mich., Oct. 21, 1864. "The large dealers and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1864. "Their goods are what they are represented to be."—Times, Water Street, Pa., Nov. 10, 1864. "Worthy confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing man."—Commercial Valley Journal, Bainbridge, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864.
Splendid list of articles—all to be sold for $1 each. Diamonds Gold Hunting Cases Watches $100 to $200. Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Case Watches, $100 to $200. Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches, $50 to $75. Diamond Rings, $50 to $100. Gold Vest Chains, $50 to $100. Gold Guard Chains, $40 to $100. Gold Oval Band Bracelets, $40 to $100. Gold Pencils, $5 to $10. Gold Pens and Silver Cases and Guard Chains, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Bracelets, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings, $5 to $10. Opera Glasses, $5 to $10. Emerald Rings, $5 to $10. Emerald Brooches, $5 to $10. Solid Gold Sleeve Buttons, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Lockets, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Vest Chains, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pens and Silver Cases, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Bracelets, $5 to $10. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Lockets

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell on commission—
- Gold.
- Silver.
- Coupons.
- U. S. Seven-thirties.
- Certificates of Indebtedness.
- Compound Interest Notes.
- Demand Notes.

Attend also to the purchase and sale of Bank Stocks and Bonds, and all business appertaining to Brokerage.

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. apr22

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Stocks to-day are generally dull and prices are lower. Caltwell, $1 00; Dalzell, $5 25; Maple Shade, $17 00; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, $3 75. No special activity or movement is anticipated for several days. Gold 190.

Bankers and Brokers' Boards

J. HANNA, Pres't | JAS. McCALEY, V.P.
S. L. BENTLEY, Secretary.

Open Daily at 10 A. M., 3 P. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 21, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6-20's		
Pittsburgh City Scrip		75 00
Connellsville R R 1st m	74 00	76
Connellsville R R, no mat	9 75	
Columbia R R		50 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	1 10	
Bald Eagle and Ohio Railroad	1 00	
Bald Eagle and Ohio Petroleum	1 00	
Central Ohio Coal	1 00	
Cherry Run Coal Co	40	55 00
Columbia	10 00	18 00
Duck Creek	1 00	1 75
Hibernia	1 75	1 75
Jefferson	16	17
Lower Kerr	1 00	
Hemlock	1 75	
Horseheck	88	1 75
Lincoln Oil & Mining	80	
Merchants'	80	
Meadow City Run	70	95
Monongahela Petroleum	1 00	
National Petroleum	1 00	
National Refining and Storing	11 75	
Oil Creek	1 85	1 80
Oil Basin		9 85
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	5 25	6 00
Parker		75
Phillips & Kennedy		4 00
Pittsburgh & New Orleans	91	4 00
Pittsburgh and Petroleum		1 55
Revere		1 20
Sherman	50	1 00
Sligo	1 10	1 50
Southern Petroleum	3 25	3 40
Smith's Farm		40
Southwestern Petroleum		75
Steel Run	19 00	40 00
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run		1 50
Union Petroleum		85
West Virginia, Parkersburg	1 25	1 75
West Virginia, Pittsburgh		2 00

—Business at the Bankers' Board this morning was very limited, not more than half the usual bids and offerings, omitting the calling of the list, was made. Decades were in shares First National Bank of Allegheny at $141 00, and 16 shares Columbia Oil Co. at 85c.

—The United States Assessors, it is said, are stood, require of all persons subject to income tax to include in their returns all profits from business, rents, real estate, mortgages, etc., during the year, from stocks, interest on money loaned, and all gains, profits and income, by sale or barter, whether divided or not. And an oath that no part of the property and income is withheld is required. Persons will be compelled to come together, and say on oath how much they are worth.

Now this may be all very easy to have done, but it based on a reasonable and fair basis. Suppose a man has a large debt, and has paid the interest on it during the year. Is he to be taxed on the whole amount of his income? Twelve, though it may seem a small matter, is a very considerable addition to many men's income, and may result in their paying more than they ought. Then, again, the necessary expenses of running a concern, or other occasions, overdue bringing up the value of the profits of the business, similar items would very probably be collectable, can hardly be said to have "accrued," and to be "collectable" at the end of the year. Then, again, the question is incident to all the financial statements. The term "collectable" evidently ought to be understood in terms of interest, rather than of the principal, for the latter cannot be collected from them. He cannot escape an income tax on them if they are collectable, and the officers are to collect them. Again, the income tax is levied through the agency of the assessors, who are to decide for or against the payment of the tax. The decision is to be reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is to decide finally. The law is very severe, and will depress the value of stocks very much when they come to be generally understood. It will be a great injustice to many persons, in addition to the loss of time and annoyance. Opposition to the law is already developing itself, and it is probable that it will be repealed or modified at the first opportunity.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The very singular epidemic of "disorder" and "debility" which has appeared in a few localities in the Southern States, and which has been the subject of much discussion in the press, has appeared in a very mild form in Pittsburgh. Only two cases have been reported to the Board of Health, and both of these were of a very mild character. The disease appears to be confined entirely to persons who have been in the habit of using whisky, and is supposed to be caused by the use of bad whisky. Persons who have been in the habit of using whisky should be careful to use only the best article, and not to drink to excess, as the disease is very much dreaded by the people of the South.

Imports by Railroad.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R., for April 21, 1865: Wright & Co., 500 bbls coal; Dy & Hill, 2 pkgs; Hoffman, H & Co., 1 package; Hussey, Wells & Co., 100 bbls oil; Little, 20 pkgs; Mc Kelvey & Co., 1 pkg; Pittsburgh Petroleum Co., 100 bbls oil; Rhodes, Bell & Co., 1 pkg; Shoenberger & Co., 1 pkg; Smith, Bell & Co., 1 pkg; Stevenson & Co., 1 pkg; Thompson & Co., 1 pkg; Tidball & Co., 1 pkg; Tomlinson, Hay & Co., 1 pkg; Wilson & Co., 1 pkg; Wood, Morrison & Co., 25 pkgs; Wood, Metcalf & Co., 1 pkg; Wright & Co., 1 pkg; Wright, Hall & Co., 1 pkg; Wright, Metcalf & Co., 1 pkg; Wright, Wilson & Co., 1 pkg; Wright, Wilson & Co., 1 pkg; Wright, Wilson